PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol III. 1849. No. 4.

TRENTON, *January 18th*, 1849.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held at this place at 12 o'clock—the President in the chair—

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Corresponding Secretary made his report on the correspondence since September, and laid before the Society letters from Hon. Wm. A. Duer—referring to the Stirling MSS.; Isaac S. Mulford, M. D.—acknowledging his election as a member; Col. Robert G. Johnson—with extracts from the Salem Records; Joseph Henry, L.L. D., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; President Carnahan; Hon. Joseph F. Randolph, and others, upon matters connected with the operations of the Society. Communications had been exchanged with the Historical Societies of New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Georgia; and the usual distribution of the Society's publications made to them and other corresponding institutions.

The letter of Col. Johnson was accompanied with a complete list—so far as the records would permit—of the Judges, Clerks, Sheriffs, Surrogates, &c., of the County of Salem from its first settlement to the present time.

Judge Duer transmitted copies of over two hundred letters and documents selected from the Stirling MSS. discovered since the publication of the Volume II. of the Society's Collections; and also a MS. volume of Correspondence, intended to form a supplement to the Life of Lord Stirling.

This last was, on motion of the Secretary, referred to the Committee on Publications.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY presented the Report of the Executive Committee, reviewing the operations of the Society from its com-

mencement, and commenting upon the prospects of greater success and usefulness which were opening before it. On this head the Committee say:

"We have surmounted the difficulties always surrounding the establishment of a new enterprise—we have made a noble commencement as to a Library—we have arrested the attention of the historically thoughtful by our publications—we have received the approbation of our legislature, which has shewn itself willing to favor our judicious projects—we have collected around us the intelligence of New Jersey, and excited many minds to the investigation of the past, and to the preservation of the present, for the benefit of the future. We are in the full tide of successful experiment; and all that is needful to make this Society a Mental Exchange for New Jersey, where its wealthy intellects can meet, deliberate, discuss, for the purpose of enlightening the dark, and settling the disputed points, in our history,—and then to separate when our duties are ended feeling the bond of brotherhood strengthened by each meeting: is, to forget that an imaginary line was ever drawn from Little Egg Harbor to Walpack, and to remember that from the Hudson to the Delaware, and from Carpenter's Point to Cape May we are all Jerseymen, equally interested in the past and prospective history of the state. We must not count him a Jerseyman who withholds a sentence he can contribute to its true history, or to that of its distinguished sons, because upon any given subject his historical brethren may not be able, consistently, to gratify his wishes. This would be like a son visiting the constructive injuries of his brethren upon his venerable mother."

The report concluded with proper allusions to the death of Capt. Wm. C. DeHart, U. S. A., and of the Recording Secretary, Dr. Condit, since the last annual meeting. The number of resident members was said to be 404, of Corresponding members 54, and of Honorary members 29.

The Treasurer's Report was then read, showing a balance in the Treasury of $609 93, and the sum of $1,147 68 due from members for initiation fees and annual dues.

The account was referred to Messrs. Duryee and Rodgers, who subsequently reported it to the meeting duly audited.

The Librarian reported the donations received, and presented a list of fifty volumes of valuable and rare works which had been added to the library by purchase since the last meeting.

In consequence of a cold under which he was suffering, the President here called the Hon. James G. King to the chair for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Charles King, from the Committee on Publications, reported that Volume III. of the Collections of the Society, "The Provincial Courts of New Jersey with Sketches of the Bench and Bar, by Richard S. Field," was now ready to be distributed.

The Committee again referred to the published proceedings, as follows:—

"They have reason to believe that the periodical is valued as it should be by all, and that the manner in which it is conducted meets the approval of the members; they, therefore, earnestly call upon all those who receive it to be prompt in paying their subscriptions. If they are so, the *quantity* of matter given in the course of the year *may be doubled*,—as it is not intended that profit should accrue from the publication,—and thereby additional interest be imparted to it. At present the receipts on account of both the last and present years are insufficient to pay for the printing the periodical, which would not be the case were the subscriptions paid. About $350 are now due from those who have received the last two volumes.

Mr. Wm. B. Kinney, from the Committee on Purchases, reported that, as opportunities offered, additions were made to the Library of valuable works on American History. The report thus concludes:

"Anxious to place upon the shelves of the library every work that may in any manner illustrate the history of the State, the Committee solicit the co-operation of every member of the Society in effecting their object; requesting that information may be sent to them of any old or rare books for sale or that may be exchanged for others. The old newspapers of the State are especially desirable, and as the Society is in possession of several broken files, the committee would be glad to procure even single papers, in order that these files may be made more perfect."

Rev. Dr. Murray, from the Nominating Committee, reported favorably upon several names referred to them at the last meeting, and an election was then held for new members.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Dr. Carnahan, Paterson, Davidson, Starr, and Bradley, a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and also announced the standing committees, as follows:

On Publications—Messrs. W. A. Duer, Murray, C. King, Doane, W. B. Kinney, W. A. Whitehead and Coggswell.

On Purchases—Messrs. W. B. Kinney, J. J. Chetwood, D. V. McLean, Field and Mulford.

On Statistics—Messrs. W. A. Whitehead, Potts, Bradley, Jackson and Keasbey.

On Nominations—Messrs. Murray, Prof. McLean and D. A. Hayes.

The committee appointed to nominate officers reported the list as it stood, without change:—and the officers of last year were consequently re-elected, as follows:

President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER.

Vice Presidents—ROBERT G. JOHNSON,
PETER D. VROOM,
JAMES PARKER.

Corresponding Secretary—W. A. Whitehead.

Recording Secretary—David A. Hayes.

Librarian—Samuel H. Pennington.

Treasurer—James Ross.

Executive Committee—Nicholas Murray, D. V. McLean, W. B. Kinney, Archer Gifford, Stacy G. Potts, John Maclean, Littleton Kirkpatrick, George W. Doane, Elias B. D. Ogden.

On motion of Mr. Kirkpatrick,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due to the Hon. Wm. A. Duer, for the valuable addition made to its MSS. by his presentation of copies of the recently discovered Stirling papers: and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to him by the Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. W. A. Whitehead read an interesting letter from Governor Franklin to his father, written in December, 1774, shortly after the death of the Doctor's wife; which he had received since the last meeting, from Wm. Doane, Esq., of Philadelphia.

He also stated that in the Biographical Sketch of Gov. Franklin, which he read before the Society at Princeton, he had spoken of him as having been the only son of Dr. Franklin; but such was not the case. The Dr. had a son (Francis Folger) who died in 1736, in his fifth year; of whom his father speaks, in one of his letters, as the finest child he had ever seen, and on whose tombstone it is recorded that he was "the delight of all that knew him."

Mr. W. remarked that while making corrections he would draw the attention of the Society to an error which had been committed in announcing the possession by the Society of the *Original*

Concessions of Berkley and Carteret. On an examination of the document it was found to want several requisites—the signatures were unlike those of the Lord Proprietors, it was without seals or witnesses, contained blanks unfilled, and the parchment upon which it was written was not in the form usually preserved for such documents at that day—and no doubt could be entertained of its being merely a copy. In addition to these inherent objections to its originality, he had met with an entry in the Record of the Proceedings of the Governor and Council of East Jersey, under date of April 12th, 1686, proving that the original document had been destroyed.

A copy of this entry had been politely furnished him by Dr. McChesney, the Secretary of State, and was as follows :

"Att a Counsill held att Amboy Perth in East New Jersey the twelfth day of Aprill 1686.

Present The Deputy Governor, Major John Berry, Major W^m^ Sandford, Benjamin Price, Sam^ll^ Dennis, Henry Lyon } Counsill.

Post Meridian.

The Secretary gave this Board an accompt that in the dreadfull fire w^ch^ hapned in his house upon Satterday last the originall concessions of Lord Barcley and S^r^ George Carterett amongst severall other writings and books and papers were there burnt and consumed."

The copy in the possession of the Society, however, was interesting to the antiquarian, as it was doubtless made for the use of John Fenwick and brought by him when he first came to West Jersey. The Society received it from Col. Robert G. Johnson, one of the Vice Presidents.

A paper was then read by Wm. B. Kinney, Esq., of Newark, before the Society and a large audience,—comprising members of the Legislature—the Governor of the State, Judges of the Court of Errors, and other eminent individuals—"on the Origin and Progress of Printing and Periodical Literature in New Jersey,"—on the conclusion of which, on motion of Dr. Murray, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Kinney for his highly valuable and interesting paper, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

The Committee appointed to apply to the Legislature for the adoption of measures to procure the Colonial Documents of the State from abroad, having been called on for a report—

Mr. FIELD, in the absence of the Chairman, made a statement as to the action of the Committee,—which had as yet been ineffectual, but he hoped that the present Legislature would not adjourn before a favorable issue should be gained. The fact that the Minutes of the Assembly prior to the Revolution were quite imperfect and the Minutes of the Council *were entirely wanting*, should alone prompt to immediate measures. The official records of the State should assuredly be made perfect, whatever the expense might be, and the documents required to make them so were known to exist in the English Archives. Mr. F. offered this resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the application to the Legislature respecting the Colonial Documents be discharged, and that a Committee of three be now appointed to urge the Legislature to the adoption of measures, at the present session, for perfecting the public records, by obtaining copies of such official papers as they may deem necessary; and also for procuring definite information as to the character and extent of all the documents referring to the Colonial History of New Jersey which are now in the State Paper Department of England.

Mr. WHITEHEAD seconded the resolution—as the subject had been before the Legislature for several years, and been reported on favorably by different Committees,—had passed the Senate once or twice and failed in the House by only one vote of a majority of two-thirds, it was to be hoped that no longer delay would be experienced. He spoke of the value of the papers, and the propriety of moving in the matter at the present time when the presence in London of Mr. Brodhead, Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Stevens—the Bibliographer—both of them honorary members of the Society and interested in its success, offered peculiar facilities. Mr. Brodhead was perfectly acquainted with the subject, having acted as agent for New York in procuring the papers for that State, and Mr. Stevens was engaged in a similar undertaking for various literary institutions

Hon. Mr. KING, from the Chair—remarked upon the dangers of delay. Great difficulty had been experienced by some in procuring access to the English Archives, and such might again arise. Mr. Stevens's position abroad gave him peculiar advantages which the State should endeavor to make available.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed as the Committee Messrs. Field, Whitehead and Murray.

The Society then adjourned to meet in *Newark* on the *third Thursday of May.*

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, January 18th, 1849.

FROM ISAAC S. MULFORD, M. D.

CAMDEN, N. J., *10th month, 10th*, 1848.

I have this day received thy note informing me of my election as a resident member of the N. J. Historical Society. Accept my acknowleegments for thy attention and kindness. I shall value a connection with the Society, both on account of the associations to which it will give an introduction, and also on account of the general object in view. I am strongly imbibed with state feelings. Born and educated in New Jersey, I have made it the place of my constant residence, and the impressions arising from these circumstances have been further strengthened by observation and reflection. I have come to believe there is no portion of country in which there are more abundant sources of satisfaction and pride. Settled at first, in great part, by people of much advancement in regard to their social, moral, and intellectual character, the history of the state becomes, even from the earliest period, of the highest importance and interest. It exhibits, not merely the struggles which were to be made in subduing a wilderness, but also the cultivation that was required in the establishment and maintenance of liberal institutions of government. Hence, in their advancement, the people of New Jersey were prepared to take a high place when called upon to act in concert with others, a place which they have ever retained, and which there is no doubt they will ever continue to hold. In dwelling upon these circumstances, I cannot but regard with much satisfaction every movement designed for the fuller illustration of our annals, and amongst these movements the organization and action of our Historical Society, are certainly to be considered as of the highest importance. I shall endeavor, as far as may be in my power, to uphold the Society and to extend and strengthen its influence. * * * *

Respectfully,

ISAAC S. MULFORD.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., *Corresponding Secretary, &c.*

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR FRANKLIN TO HIS FATHER.

READ TO THE SOCIETY BY MR. W. A. WHITEHEAD.

PHILAD^{A}, *Dec.* 24, 1774.

HONRD FATHER,—I came here on Thursday last to attend the Funeral of my poor old Mother,* who died the Monday noon preceding. Mr. Bache sent his Clerk Express to me on the occasion, who reached Amboy on Tuesday evening, and I set out early the next morning, but the weather being very severe, and snowing hard, I was not able to reach here till about 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, about half an hour before the Corpse was to be moved for Interment. Mr. Bache and I followed as Chief Mourners, your old Friend H. Roberts and several other of your Friends were Carriers, and a very respectable number of the Inhabitants were at the Funeral. I don't mention the particulars of her illness as you will have a much fuller account from Mr. Bache than I am able to give. Her death is no more than might be reasonably expected after the paralytic stroke she received some time ago, which greatly affected her memory and understanding. She told me, when I took leave of her on my removal to Amboy, that she never expected to see you unless you returned this winter, for that she was sure she should not live till next Summer. I heartily wish you had happened to have come over in the fall, as I think her disappointment in that respect preyed a good deal on her spirits.

I received by Mr. Bingham your two favors of the 13th and 15th of October, also one dated Nov^{r} 1st, enclosed to Mr. Bache by the Packet.

It gives me great pleasure to find that you have so perfect an enjoyment of that greatest of blessings, health. But I cannot help being concerned to find that notwithstanding you are so sensible that you "cannot in the course of nature long expect the continuance of it," yet you postpone your return to your family. If there was any prospect of your being able to bring the people in power to your way of thinking, or of those of your way of thinking's being brought into power, I should not think so much of your stay. But as you have had by this time pretty strong proofs that neither can be reasonably expected, and that you are looked upon with an evil eye in that country, and are in no small danger of being brought into trouble for your political conduct, you had certainly better return while you are able to bear the

* Not his own Mother.

fatigues of the voyage, to a country where the people revere you, and are inclined to pay a deference to your opinions. I wonder none of them, as you say, requested your attendance at the late Congress, for I heard from all quarters that your return was ardently wished for at that time, and I have since heard it lamented by many that you were not at that meeting, as they imagined had you been there you would have framed some plan for an accommodation of our differences that would have met with the approbation of a majority of the delegates, tho' it would not have coincided with the deep designs of those who influenced that majority. However mad you may think the measures of the Ministry are, yet I trust you have candour enough to acknowledge that we are no ways behind hand with them in [exhibitions?] of madness on this side of the water. However it is a disagreeable subject, and I'll drop it.

I shall do what lies in my power to have Mr. Wilmot's account paid. The Assembly are to meet on the 11th of next month.

I wrote a long letter to you lately and enclosed it to Sec^{ry} Pownall by the packet, which I hope will get safe to hand. In that I told you that I was anxious to have Temple bred to the law, and wished to have him sent for a year or two to the New York College. I hope to see you and him in the Spring, and that you will spend some time with me at Amboy, where I am now—happily settled in a very good house and shall always have an apartment at your service.

I shall do our kinsman Folger all the service in my power. Mr. Westley, I expect, will call on me soon on his return from Schenectaday, when I shall pay your draft in his favour.

I have but just heard of this vessel's departure, and have it not in my power to add more than that I am ever

Hon^{d} Sir, your dutiful Son,

W^{m} FRANKLIN.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 18TH, 1849.

From Hon. James G. King.—Will and Testament of the late Robert R. Randall, Esq.; and By-Laws of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

From Joseph Henry, L. L. D.—First Report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to the Board of Regents, &c.

From the Missouri Historical and Philosophical Society.—Two copies of the 1st number of its Annals.

From Prof. Stephen Alexander.—A bound volume of the Pennsylvania Gazette; a New Jersey Cent of the coinage of 1786.

From the New England Historic and Genealogical Society.—Their Journal for October 1848.

From Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.—Mr. Webster's Argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Martin Luther vs. Luther M. Borden and others.

From Wm K. McDonald, Esq.—Catalogus Collegii Neo Cæsariensis (Triennial) for 1848.

From the Georgia Historical Society.—Volume III. Part 1st, of its Collections.

From the Smithsonian Institution.—Volume I. of its "Contributions in Knowledge," containing "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, by E. A. Squier, A. M., and E. H. Davis, M. D." 4to.

From Hon. J. W. Miller.—Notes of a Military Reconnoissance from Fort Leavenworth, Mo., to San Diego in California by Major W. H. Emory, of the Topographical Engineers.

From Mr. George Mather, N. Y.—A New Jersey Bill for thirty shillings, 1763.

From Mr. Jacob G. Crane, of Elizabethtown.—The original Commission of James Parker to be Deputy Postmaster at Woodbridge, dated September 13th, 1754, and signed by Benjamin Franklin and William Hunter.

From Rev. Doctor Carnahan.—Proceedings at the Centennial Anniversary of the College of New Jersey, June 1847.

From the Author.—History of Scotch Plains Baptist Church, by Rev. Wm. E. Locke.

From Rev. Dr. Murray.—The American Museum for February 1787. Extracts of votes and Proceedings of the Continental Congress, September 5th, 1774.

Matter of Proving the Last Will and Testament of Robert Stewart, New York, Jannary 1844.

Brief History of Theological Seminary at Princeton, 1836.

History of the College of New Jersey by a Graduate, 1844.

History of Pittsfield, Mass., by Rev. David D. Field.

Statistical Account of Middlesex County, Connecticut, by Rev. D. D. Field.

From Hon. Wm. A. Duer.—MS. Copies of over two hundred letters and papers of Wm. Alexander, Earl of Stirling.

From Hon. Wm. A. Duer.—An Address delivered before the Societies of Columbia College by Wm. A. Duer, L.L.D. 1848.

From Col. R. G. Johnson.—MS. List of Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks, Surrogates and Attorneys of the County of Salem—from the settlement to the present time.

MEMBERS ELECTED

JANUARY 18TH, 1849.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Oliver E. H. Bartine, *Princeton.*
Hugh H. Bowne, *Rahway,*
Alexander Hamilton, *Princeton.*
Thomas W. James, *Jersey City.*
James Potter, *Princeton.*
John S. Schanck, *Princeton.*
Edwin A. Stevens, *Hoboken.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Alfred L. Elwyn, M. D., *Philadelphia.*
William B. Sprague, D. D., *Albany.*
William B. Reed, Esq., *Philadelphia.*

JOURNAL

BY

MAJOR WILLIAM GOULD,

OF THE

NEW JERSEY INFANTRY, DURING AN EXPEDITION INTO PENNSYLVANIA IN 1794.

From the Original, Presented to the Society by his Grandson, Mr. Lucius D. Baldwin.

JOURNAL.

CALDWELL, *September 6th*, 1794.—Received directions from Col. John Condit to repair to Trenton, agreeably to the following orders:

DETACHMENT ORDERS.

ELIZABETHTOWN, *September 5th*, 1794.

"Major General Dayton flatters himself that he has only to make known to the troops under his command the general orders of the 1st instant, which are subjoined, in order to ensure a prompt and exact compliance with them.

GENERAL ORDERS.

TRENTON, *September 1st*, 1794.

"By the command of the President of the United States, the troops in requisition from the State of New Jersey, which were detailed from Major General Dayton's command and from the Cavalry and Artillery of this State, by order of the 23d of August last, are to rendezvous at Trenton, where they will be provided with every thing necessary for the expedition, and wait further orders.

Dispositions have been made by order of the national executive for the supply of provisions, forage, fuel and transportation to the general rendezvous at Trenton, where they will be met with tents and camp equipage necessary for their march. The troops from the 2d division will take up their line of march by the most direct route to New Brunswick, where they will apply to Mr. John Bray for provision and forage, and those of the 3d and 4th and 1st divisions to Trenton, to which place the troops of the second will also proceed. The stipulated price of rations will be allowed from the time of march till their assembling at Trenton, to such as may not draw from the public stores, and choose to furnish themselves; but if intermediate appointments are judged necessary to be made, three days notice must be sent to Messrs. Hunt & Bray by the Brigadier commanding the detachment,

who will take the necessary precautions. No longer time will be allowed for the arrival of the troops at rendezvous than what will appear to have been absolutely necessary for accomplishing their march, after receiving marching orders, which period the officers commanding companies, &c., are required to note with precision, together with the name of the place where they halt each day on their route.

The strictest regard to discipline and good order is to be observed on the march, and the rights of property are to be scrupulously preserved to individuals.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

ANTHONY WHITE, Adj. Gen."

These are to be regarded as the final and positive marching orders for the corps of 1,500 men last detached, and the Brigadier Generals of the detachment will accordingly send forward without loss of time their respective quotas of men and officers by the routes and under the regulations prescribed, to the general rendezvous at Trenton, where they will be united and form corps to be met by Brig. General Bloomfield, who is to command them.

The necessary staff will be nominated by the Brig. General, who is to make report to, and receive his orders from, the Commander-in Chief.

By order of Major Gen. Dayton,

MATTHIAS WILLIAMSON, Aid-de Camp."

Proceeded by way of Brunswick, Kingston and Princeton to Trenton, waited on Gen. Bloomfield, was introduced by him to the Governor of New Jersey, and other officers of the line.

Rode in company with General Bloomfield, Major Pierson and other officers to camp; viewed the situation; received orders from the General, and began the encampment on the left of the line of the Jersey troops.

The duty at first exceedingly hard and laborious in camp. No other field officer but myself for several days. Nothing could be procured for the use of Col .Stark's regiment, excepting straw and tent poles, without my order.

A few days before I left Trenton Col. Stark took the command, and being assisted by Major Kipp from Bergen, had time to take boarding at Mrs. Ginness's in town, near camp, in company with Major Porter, Capt. Schenck, Capt. Joseph Marsh and Adjutant Lile.

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BRIGADE ORDERS.

September 21st, 1794.

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"A gun from Capt. Elmer's Artillery at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning will give notice for the General to beat throughout the encampment, immediately upon which the tents will be struck and the baggage loaded.

A second gun will notify the troops mustered to march, upon which, a third gun being fired, a march will be beat, beginning with Capt Price's company of grenadiers. Proceed by the right by companies, and cross the Delaware River, and march to Newton to morrow. General Bloomfield will march with the troops as far as Newton; Major Hunt will superintend the crossing of the troops, and Quarter Master Huron the baggage and encampment to-morrow evening."

Monday, Trenton Camp, September 22d.—Agreeably to the foregoing order, the detachment was put in motion under the direction of Major Brooks, at the signal given, and commanded by General Bloomfield crossed the Delaware and encamped in Newton, situated ten miles from Trenton; the inhabitants appear to be humane and friendly. Newton is a county town in Bucks county, well situated, stores well supplied and cheap. The camp supplied with straw, slept comfortable in tents—10 miles.

Tuesday, September 23d.—The detachment under the command of Colonel Forman marched to the Crooked Billet; as the troops entered the town a Major Huff very complaisantly invited me home to his house, which I accepted, and with him rode to his house, 1½ miles from camp; genteely entertained, and after breakfast next morning with him rode to camp again. Crooked Billet a small village, inhabitants very friendly—10 miles.

Wednesday, September 24th.—At 9 o'clock A. M., marched from the Crooked Billet to Norris Town, walked most of the way to let Capt. Wool ride; on entering the town the inhabitants received the troops very cordially, rang the bells of the town, and huzzaed for the Jersey troops; encamped and sup'd in town. Norris Town handsome and well situated on a hill, overlooking a pleasant country round. A country town in Montgomery county —17 miles.

Thursday, September 25th.—Marched from Norris Town to Pots Grove; arrived in the afternoon in the rain; the inhabitants received the troops in their houses and barns through a wet night; put up at a tavern. After supper agreeably entertained by the landlady playing on a piano forte accompanied with her voice.

Pots Grove a small village, the street very muddy, but a good country round it—21 miles.

Friday, September 26th, 1794.—Marched at 8 o'clock to Reading, a compact town containing near 500 houses, some elegantly built, situated near the Schuylkill River; we encamped within a quarter mile of the town, lay there four days; the inhabitants descendants of Germany, and no other preaching but that of German. Stores well supplied and cheap, considering the distance from their seaport, which is Philadelphia; two markets in the main street, attended at 1 o'clock A. M. by candle light—18 miles.

Tuesday, September 30th.—At 11 o'clock crossed the Schuylkill River at the ferry in boats; marched to Middletown, pitched tents in the woods; inhabitants unfriendly, and disposed to take every advantage in trading with the soldiers. A small village on a side of a hill, almost all log houses, well built—14 miles.

Wednesday, October 1st.—Marched through a small village called Morestown to Lebanon; at Morestown Zach Bunell, one of the rear guard under the command of Capt. John Crane, of Orange, (New Jersey) was ordered to put an Irish insurgent by the name of Boid under guard, and in the execution of the order ran the said insurgent through with the bayonet, of which wound he instantly died. Lebanon is a small town with very poor inhabitants; it was with the greatest difficulty we could get a supper in all the town, or any other necessary of life—14 miles.

Thursday, October 2d.—Marched to Hummelstown, a handsome village with kind inhabitants; we were invited into their houses, and had good entertainment in taverns—16 miles.

Friday, October 3d.—Marched one mile to a river called Sweet Array, crossed in boats, and marched to Harrisburgh, and encamped on the banks of the Susquehanna River, a beautiful stream, abounding with rock fish, salmon and other small fish and fowl in abundance, also shad of the best kind in the season. The founder of this town, named Harris, buried in a stockade fort by reason that the Indians prevented burying in the grave yard. Twenty years ago there were but three houses, and now it contains more than 200, beautifully situated on the banks of the river, some elegant houses, good market, and full stores. A county town in Dauphin county.

At 3 o'clock P. M. paraded and marched to town from where we were encamped, saluted the President of the United States, who passed by, after which returned to camp. Col. Forman, Major Kipp and myself accepted an invitation from the President to take a glass of wine with him, after which dined very agreeably, and returned to camp; the inhabitants received us with every

mark of friendship; the artillery discharged 15 guns at his entrance into town—9 miles.

Saturday, October 4th, 1794.—Marched to the Susquehanna ferry at reveille in the morning with the first battalion, crossed in boats to an island in the river, and from thence in other boats to the other side. Suffered much with cold in crossing, it being a very cold morning. The President, General Washington, forded the river in a coach—drove it himself, &c. Marched to Carlisle, the Jersey horses met us a mile from town and escorted us into town; encamped in a large field near the same, the ground wet and no straw. Next day reviewed by the President of the United States. The next day all of the officers of the Jersey and Pennsylvania troops waited on the President, and had the compliment of receiving his hand of friendship, and returned to camp. Continued in Carlisle six days, during which time I was very sick, occasioned by a sudden cold lying on the wet ground; was taken to a Mr. Wallace's house in town, the man a strange, drinking, deranged creature as ever I saw, but very kind; his wife, a motherly, kind and tender-hearted person, affording me every favor in her power. I remained there some time, during which, after taking an emetic one day, she recommended a chicken for soup. I immediately sent Dick after one, he went almost through the town with a dollar, and could get none, they would ask who he wanted it for, on telling them it was for a sick officer they would tell him they had none for him, when at the same time Dick could see them all round the house. On informing Mrs. Wallace of the circumstance, she sent her maid, and for a quarter of a dollar bought two fine chickens; I soon recovered and returned to camp. Carlisle is a large town, regularly laid in streets, fine houses and churches, well supplied with faithful preachers; there is a good market, and the town full of stores well supplied. Carlisle was settled in the year 1756, and is the county town in Cumberland county. Two commissioners from Washington county waited on the President, General Washington, on the 8th day of October, viz: Finley and ————, praying the President to accept their acknowledgments for their past offences, soliciting that the army at Carlisle might not march into their country, &c.

Friday, October 10th.—Received marching orders, and at 10 o'clock, A. M., struck our tents and marched from Carlisle in the following order:—1st, an advance guard of horse; 2d, McPherson's legion; 3d, the artillery, consisting of seventeen pieces of six pounds, two mortars, and some grasshoppers; 4th, the ammunition wagons, a travelling forge, and baggage; 5th, the Jer-

sey brigade of foot; 6th, the baggage of the Governors of Jersey and Pennsylvania, and their suite; 7th, the baggage of the legion; 8th, the baggage of the Jersey troops; 9th, the Pennsylvania troops of foot; 10th, their baggage; 11th, a rear guard. In this order of march proceeded to Mount Rock—7 miles.

Saturday, October 11th, 1794.—Struck our tents at 7 o'clock A. M., and marched to Shippingsburgh; this town near a mile in length, mostly log houses, well built, two stories high, in a a hilly country, quite surprised me; found a large number of stores and taverns well supplied, the inhabitants kind and friendly in trade—14 miles.

Sunday, October 12th.—Marched to Strausburgh through a level country thinly inhabited; drew ammunition for the men at night. This town contains 50 houses, mostly log houses, well built, and lies at the foot of the Blue or North Mountain—11 miles.

Monday, October 13th.—Marched at 6 o'clock A M., and passed across the Blue or North Mountain, Horse Valley, Cattertona Mountain, Path Valley and Tuscorora Mountain; these mountains are amazing high, and covered with rocks and stones, together with scrubby timber and shrubs. The road made and supported by the state of Pennsylvania, formed with a wall of stone on the lower side in such a manner as makes it extremely dangerous travelling in the night, and should a traveller step off the lower side of the road in some places he would fall a hundred feet at a reasonable computation. Few inhabitants in these mountains, living principally by keeping entertainment for travellers—15 miles.

Tuesday, October 14th.—At Fort Littletown tarried all day, to wait for the troops of Pennsylvania to vote for representatives of their state; drew three days' provision and prepared for marching next morning.

Wednesday, October 15th.—Marched through a rough, mountainous country called Sidling Hill, few inhabitants and they very poor; among them I found William Gray, and with him was poverty in the extreme—land barren, a few pines with low shrubs—being officer of the day was amazingly fatigued: at night encamped on the side of a hill, and was obliged to make our bed on stumps and stones without straw or leaves at Mr. Skinner's—12 miles.

Thursday, October 16th.—Marched from Skinner's through a wilderness country called the Shadows of Death, which is a deep valley between two mountains, so nearly joining, and so amazing

steep and high, that the valley only affords a narrow wagon path between them, the height of the mountains obscures the light of the sun, and the rocks and pines hanging over the road in such a manner as makes it the most gloomy place I ever saw above ground; this road opens at the end of a mountain to a river called Juniatta, a beautiful stream running a northerly direction, the bank of which in some places was computed to be 500 feet high, on each side—16 miles.

Friday, October 17th, 1794.—Marched to Bedford and encamped on the side of a hill which overlooks the town—this town contains near a hundred houses, mostly built with logs, and two stories high, the inhabitants appear to be a heathenish, grovelling sort of people, mostly Irish, and although a county town there is not a church in it; no preaching but the Methodist. We remained there several days, in which time the following arrangements took place, and other incidents.

Saturday, October 18th.—General Bloomfield arrived in camp.

Sunday, October 19th.—The Jersey light-horse and Pennsylvania foot arrived in town to the number of 700 men.

Monday, October 20th.—The detachment of Jersey infantry under the command of Col. Davenport arrived in camp, and all the troops, both of Jersey and Pennsylvania, were reviewed by the Governors of the two states and other general officers. This day several whiskey men brought in prisoners by the light-horse.

Muster Roll of the Field and Staff Officers in the 2d Regiment under the command of Majors Gould and Kipp, of New Jersey Infantry, October 20th, 1794.

Rank.	Names.	Dates of Appointment.	Present.
Major 1st Battalion	William Gould,	Sept. 3	Gould,
Major 2d do.	Isaac Kipp,	" 8	Kipp,
Surgeon	John Chetwood,	" 8	Chetwood,
Surgeon Mate	John T. Crane,	" 8	Crane,
Adjutant	James Ballard,	" 24	Ballard,
Quarter Master	Jonathan Ogden,	" 24	Ogden,
Pay Master	Robert G. Johnson,	Oct. 22	Johnson,
Sergeant Major	Isaac Dod,	" 22	Dod.

Tuesday, October 21st.—Received orders from General Bloomfield that the two detachments under the command of Colonels Forman and Davenport should be arranged into three regiments, the first under the command of Col. Davenport, the second under the command of Majors Gould and Kipp, (and that Col. Stark, who was detailed for that regiment, should return home,) the third under the command of Col. Forman. Agreeably to the order, received the command of six companies, viz: Capt. John Crane's, Capt. Minton's, Capt. Copper's, Capt. Stull's, Capt.

Brown's and Capt. Wool's; drew clothing for the regiment and prepared for marching.

Thursday, October 23d.—Agreeably to division orders, marched from Bedford to Mount Rock in the following order,—1st, the advance guard, with the dragoons in front; 2d, the Jersey infantry; 3d, the artillery and ammunition wagons; 4th, the baggage of the Jersey infantry; 5th, the Pennsylvania troops; 6th, their baggage; 7th, the cavalry; 8th, the rear guard, &c.—7 miles.

Muster Roll of the company officers of the 2d Regiment under the command of Majors Gould and Kipp, formed from detachment, October 22d, 1794.

Names of Captains.	Rank.	Lieutenants.	Rank.	Ensigns.	Rank
Capt. John Crane,	1	Joseph Siglar,	3	Jacob Zabriskie,	3
Capt. Lemuel Minton,	2	Henry Conkling,	2	James Minton,	4
Capt. Garret Copper,	3	Thomas Blanch,	5	David Demarest,	1
Capt. Stephen Brown,	4	Isaac Wooley,	4		
Capt. Joseph Stull,	5	Henry Merchall,	1	William Stout Lieut	
Capt. Isaiah Wool.	6	Daniel Oliver.	6	Samuel Standburry.	2

Friday, October 24th, 1794.—Marched at sunrise to the foot of the Alleghany Mountain—10 miles.

Saturday, October 25th.—Marched at 7 o'clock, and in crossing the Alleghany Mountain near the top took the right hand through the glades over Laurel Hill, (when the Pennsylvania troops took the left towards Bretton.) The weather being stormy and cold, roads all cut up with wagons, horses beat out, wagons mired and two turned over, men obliged to walk in mud ankle deep, and at night obliged to lie down in the mud to sleep, some with tents and some without, through a stormy night—12 miles.

*Sunday, October 26th.**—The weather continued very stormy, and at the beating of the general much confusion and dissatisfac-

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* "Division Orders.—Black's, October 25th, 1794.—Parole, Patterson.—Countersign, Ellis.—Officer of the day, Col. Davenport.—Adjutant Hollonshead.

The provisions drawn must be cooked this night, and the general will beat at sunrise. Fifteen minutes after beating the assembly the whole will march, which beat must take place precisely at 7 o'clock A. M.; the guards for to-morrow will be the same from cavalry and infantry as detailed for the proportion of our wing for this day. No huzzaing or shouting will be permitted in camp, and the signal of (all is well) is to be omitted in this broken ground. It has been seen by the commanding officer that contrary to his instructions and own express orders, windows have been broken, geese, turkeys and fowls taken, and property of many kinds invaded. The officers of the day will therefore examine the messes and confine such as he has reason to think guilty of marauding, and their captains are directed to stop the value of the things taken out of their pay, and punish the disobedience of orders: which is substituted for the rewards offered for the disobedience and convictions in former orders. One gill of whiskey will be issued to the troops extraordinary before sunrise to-morrow morning.

RICHARD HOWELL, Commandant of the right wing."

tion appeared among the troops, and great backwardness in striking their tents. However, by the threats of some officers and the persuasion of others, the tents were struck and the wagons were loaded in the rain, and marched to Shaver's tavern, at the foot of Laurel Hill. This road as muddy and hilly as yesterday, and the march as fatiguing, and many of the men were obliged to sleep without tents in the rain and mud, for want of straw—16 miles.

Monday, October 27th, 1794.—Ordered to march at 11 o'clock A. M. Orders countermanded, and stayed at Shaver's until Tuesday. Weather continued cold and rainy.*

Tuesday, October 28th.—Marched at 7 o'clock A. M., and crossed Laurel Hill—a dreadful road; much of the way the ground is burnt yearly, the timber mostly chestnut, and by reason of the fire it is all killed, so that on hundreds of acres there is nothing but dry chestnut poles standing.

A Regimental return of the 2d Regiment, commanded by Majors Gould and Kipp, Fort Legonier, at Jones Mills, October 29, 1794.

	Majors.	Adjutants.	Pay Master.	Surgeon.	Surg. Mate.	Qr. Master.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Music.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates fit for duty.	Sick Present.	Sick Absent.	Deserted.	Discharged.	On Extra Duty	Total Number.
Field and Staff,	2	1	1	1	1	1												
Capt. John Crane,							1	2	2	4	3	31	2	3	1	3	6	
Capt. Samuel Minton,							1	2	2	4	4	41	3	1	3	4	2	
Capt. Garret Copper,							1	2		4	4	40	3	6	6		1	
Capt. Stephen Brown,							1	1	1	5	4	38	2	5			3	
Capt. Joseph Stull,							1	2	1	3	4	34		2			1	
Capt. Isaiah Wool, dec'd.								1		3	3	22		1			7	
Officers, Non-Commiss'd Officers and Privates.	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	6	23	22	206	10	18	10	7	18	342

Division Orders,

Sheffers, Laurel Hill, October 27th, 1794.

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* "The troops of New Jersey are scandalized by the petty pilferings of a few who dishonor their fathers and their state, and every individual suffers for the faults of a few. All are hereby instructed to suppress the ignominious practice. The orders of Gen. Lee, including the letter of the President, and those issued since the march to Bedford which respect the detachment, are to be distinctly read to the troops this evening, and obedience unfeigned by the captains, on whom depends the conduct of the men. * * * * * * *

RICHARD HOWELL."

Brigade Orders.

October 27th, 1794.

"The firing of guns being against general orders, the troops are forbid discharging their pieces under the penalty of being tried for disobedience of orders, and paying for the ammunition of the public which hath been and shall be unexpended. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD."

Thursday, October 30th, 1794.—Marched at seven o'clock through Fayette county, crossed Jacob Creek, and encamped at Bennetts, on a side hill field, called the muddy ground encampment—12 miles.

Friday, October 31st.—Remained in camp.*

Saturday, November 1st.—This day appointed Capt. Miller to take the command of the company late Capt. Wool's.

Sunday, November 2d.—In company with Major Kipp, Capt. Crane and Lieut. Loveberry went to church to hear Mr. Power preach—the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Mr. More, who preached from Proverbs—"the way of transgressors is hard," &c.

Monday, November 3d.—This day attended a review of inspection.†

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEAR PARKINSON FERRY,
November 3d, 1794.

"The flight of many of the ringleaders and promoters of the disturbances of and in this country, with other causes, render it

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REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

SHEFFERS, Laurel Hill, October 27th, 1794.

"The division orders heretofore issued having been much neglected, and by some scandalously and wilfully disobeyed, makes it necessary that the officers commanding companies should be made accountable for the damage done by their companies to the inhabitants, and the officers commanding platoons are strictly ordered to keep their platoons properly dressed on their march, and that no man leave their ranks without leave of his officer. If any of the tents of the officers should remain standing after the general is beat the officer shall be deemed disobedient, and reported to the commanding officer of the brigade, if a non-commissioned officer or private, the head of the mess shall be charged with disobedience, and reported to the commanding officer of the regiment." * * * * *

BRIGADE ORDERS.

October 31st, 1794.

* "General Bloomfield regrets that some persons, regardless of their own reputation and the honor of the brigade, have plundered sundry articles from Samuel Perplen, a poor man in the vicinity of the camp. It is the duty of every republican soldier to detect and bring to punishment those villains who would sully the glory of the army advancing in support of the constitution and the laws of our dear country. General Bloomfield calls on his brother soldiers to point out, not only the perpetrators of the late petty theft committed at the house of Samuel Perplen, but to use every exertion in the prevention of any violence to the persons or property of the inhabitants. Whoever shall be convicted of stealing or of personal abuse to our fellow citizens, may expect to receive punishment adequate to the indignity brought on the corps of citizen soldiers."

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Camp at Bonnet's, Nov. 3d, 1794.

† * * * In consequence of the death of Capt. Isaiah Wool, Capt. Miller is appointed to the command of the sixth company in the second regiment, called Capt. Wool's company, and he is to be respected and obeyed as such.

J. KIPP, Major commanding.

necessary that a military force be stationed here during the winter, which force must be ready to act before the army returns. To effect this object in the best and most expeditious manner, the Commander-in-Chief proposes to raise by voluntary enlistment for the period of nine months, unless sooner discharged, one regiment consisting of ten companies of infantry, a company of riflemen, four troops of horse—a troop to be equal in number to a company of infantry as established by law—and one company of artillery. To each non-commissioned officer and private of the infantry and artillery who may enlist in this corps will be given one suit of clothes, (complete uniform,) and two shirts: to each dragoon will be furnished arms and equipments, and will also be allowed reasonable compensation per month for the use of his horse, with a suit of clothes and two shirts.

"The same pay and subsistence will be given to this corps as is or may be allowed to the regular troops of the United States.

"Inasmuch as both wings of the army may have many officers and soldiers desirous of engaging in a service which from its nature cannot but be agreeable, a just attention to their probable wishes has induced their Commander-in-Chief for the present to direct that three troops of dragoons, three fourths of a company of artillery, and four companies of infantry, be allowed to the New Jersey and Pennsylvania lines, to be apportioned between the two by Governors Mifflin and Howell; and that one troop of dragoons, one-fourth of a company of artillery, one company of riflemen, and five companies of infantry be allowed to the Maryland and Virginia lines, to be divided between the two by the commanding Generals of their respective lines, Major General Morgan and Brigade General Smith.

"Should the respective quotas be incomplete on the evening of the 14th, then the officers will be permitted to make up the deficiency by voluntary enlistments. Each wing will furnish one major and its due proportion of officers, on condition that no captain or subaltern will be recognized by the Commander in-Chief without his due proportion of men.

"The troops are particularly engaged to protect and maintain the civil authority in the district which comprehends the counties of Washington, Fayette, Alleghany and Westmoreland, and cannot be ordered farther west without their consent. If any occasion should require their interposition between this and the seaports, the demand of service is just and must be obeyed.

"No officer will be received, of any grade, whose sobriety,

activity, and turn of mind does not promise possession of the fundamentals of soldiership.

"The Generals will be pleased to be as expeditious as possible in favoring the Commander-in-Chief in the execution of the above plan, both as it concerns the nominations of officers and apportionment of the men among the several lines. A general officer will be entrusted with the command in this country during the period the troops now to be raised may serve, and will be particularly charged to attend with particular care to their welfare and comfort."

Tuesday, November 4th, 1794.—Marched from the muddy ground, and encamped in the woods, without straw or provision.

Wednesday, November 5th.—Marched and encamped 1½ miles from the Yoiogany river in the woods, on a side hill inclining to the south—5 miles.

Remaining several days in this place, and on Sabbath day at sunset were reviewed by Gen. Lee.*

"Division Orders.

November 9th, (?) 1794.

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"The army will be mustered on the next ground, the right wing by Col. Mangers and the left by Col. Prior. The army will be ready to march towards Pittsburgh in the following manner. —The New Jersey troops, with Governor Howell, will immediately march to Browns or Brooks, the cavalry will cross the river, one division with two hundred to be sent to Washington town to join the light corps, and the other division to be posted on the west side of the Yoiogany, opposite the infantry camp. Four

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"Head Quarters, November 6th, 1794.

*"At a General Court Martial, whereof Brig. Gen. Bloomfield is President, Nicholas Fitzpatrick Sergeant in Col. Copperthwaite's regiment of Pennsylania militia, was brought before the Court charged with mutiny, to which charge he pleaded not guilty. The Court, after hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner, and his defence, found him guilty of a breach of the third and fifth articles for the better government of the troops; and sentenced him that he receive one hundred lashes and that he be dismissed the service. George Snyder, a corporal in Col. Copperthwaite's regiment of Pennsylvania militia, was also brought before the said Court and charged with mutiny, to which charge he pleaded not guilty; the Court, after hearing the evidence for and against the prisoner, and his defence, found him guilty of a breach of the third and fifth articles of the second section of the rules and articles for the better government of the troops, and sentenced him to receive one hundred lashes, and that he be dismissed the service. The commander of the right column approves the sentences, and directs they may be carried into execution under the direction of the Colonel or commanding officer of the regiment to-morrow morning at troop beating.

The General Court Martial whereof Brig. Gen. Bloomfield was President is dissolved."

pieces of artillery will be annexed to this corps, and march with Governor Howell.

"Major General Arwin with Chamber's brigade, one squadron of Pennsylvania cavalry, and two three pounders from the park of artillery of the right column, will advance on the 10th at the hour of 3 o'clock in the morning. On the next day, at the same time, his Excellency, Governor Mifflin, will follow with Proctor's and Murray's brigade, the residue of the Pennsylvania cavalry, and of the park of artillery, and on the following day the New Jersey line, under the command of Governor Howell, will march to the same place.

"Governor Mifflin will please to detach this evening or early on the morning, four six and two three pounders to Parkinson's Ferry, to join Brig. Gen Matthews, who will move immediately to that place, and proceed early in the morning to Bently's Farm on the west side of the Monongahela, he will pass the river at Parkinson's Ferry.

"The Maryland line will move on the 11th at the usual time to the most convenient ground near Perry's Ferry. Gen. Smith will march the artillery of the left column on the present ground, and one squadron of the Virginia dragoons. Major Lewis, with the squadron now with him, will cross the Monongahela at the most convenient ferry near him, and join Gen. Matthews to-morrow evening at Bently's Farm below Parkinson's Ferry.

"The particular routes and stages will be communicated to the Generals by letter.

"Capt. Dick's squadron will continue at Brownsville and receive orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

"The Quarter Master General will make out a camp between the two and four mile run for the armies, he will choose high, dry ground, convenient for wood and water, to obtain which he will select different positions if they cannot be obtained in one. Ample supplies of straw and hay must be provided for the bedding of the troops.

"The encampment must be so laid off as to leave a square of twenty-five feet between each line of tents for the purpose of admitting fire between each tent in order to keep the men dry and warm. The different divisions, as they reach the camp, will take the ground designed for them, and all detachments made in pursuance of these orders will rejoin their respective corps on their arrival.

"The army will form three lines, the infantry making the first and rear lines, the calvary and artillery composing the centre line.

"A small supply of clothing is arrived for the left wing of the army, and is ready to be delivered.

RICHARD HOWELL,
Commandant of the right wing."

Monday, November 10th, 1794.—Marched at 8 o'clock from Camarans (on the side hill ground) and encamped at Brown's Ferry, the night wet and rainy, without straw; remained at Brown's Ferry, near the Yoiogany river three days; in the time crossed the river and saw 22 whiskey men in a barn under guard at the Governor's Guard; on Thursday morning at reveille the troops all under arms and remained till ten o'clock A. M.

Friday, November 14th.—Marched from Brown's Ferry on the Yoiogany to Helmens, and encamped in the wood; it snowed hard and was ankle deep, and was a severe day and night. Lodged in tents on the snow with a little straw; next morning drew double rations of whiskey. The country very hilly, but the soil good—12 miles.

Sunday, November 16th.—Marched from Helmens to Col. MacNeir's, seven miles from Fort Pitt, encamped on bad ground and but little straw; stayed one week at Col. MacNeir's took up a room at Capt. MacNeir's and found the family very kind: slept in a good bed two nights—10 miles.*

"Brigade Orders.

"November 16th, 1794.

* "Col. Crane having joined the brigade with the last detachment of New Jersey troops permitted to cross the Delaware, it is now proper that the companies join their respective regiments agreeably to brigade orders of the 21st of October, at Bedford.

The companies commanded by Captains Burnet, Kenun and Day will join the fourth regiment under Col. Crane, excepting the men who were mustered in Capt, Johnson's company, and they are to join the first regiment.

The commanding officers of regiments will be pleased to settle the rank of the several officers in their respective regiments, and the adjutants will make returns of the officers ranks as they shall be settled in their regiment, to Brigade Major Pierson.

Major Porter of the third regiment having returned to New Jersey, agreeably to orders given for that purpose, the eldest Captain in the said regiment will take the command of the second battalion, and be obeyed as commandant of the same.

Major Paneot of the 4th regiment, with the troops at Trenton, being discharged by order of the President, the eldest Captain in the 4th regiment will take the command of the 2d battalion in the regiment, and be obeyed as Captain Command. ant of the same.

The commanding officers of regiments will be pleased to apportion their music among the several regiments.

The drum Majors will hererfter beat the revielle in the centre of the brigade, the drum Majors in all other beats will give the taps, and the whole music will beat from their respective regiments."

In the time of laying at Col. MacNeir's went to Fort Pitt, the town contains near 200 houses, some elegantly built with brick, three stories high, from the old French fort (which was built on the point of land lying in the fork of the rivers, the Alleghany river and the Monongahela.) The streets are regularly laid through the town parallel with the Alleghany river, and heads on the Monongahela, where there is a fine street full of stores,

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"Brigade Orders.

Jersey Camp, at MacNeir's, Nov. 17th, 1794.

"Parole, Barber,—Countersign, Reed.—Field Officer of the day, Major Ogden.—Adjutant of the day, Lyle.

The Adjutants will attend at the Brigade Major's marquee at 12 o'clock for brigade orders. At 11 o'clock the commanding officers of regiment will be pleased to direct their men to discharge by single shots their loaded guns, and at the same time the captains of guards will direct the men on duty who are loaded to discharge their guns.

"No guns hereafter to be loaded without orders, and the officers will be pleased to examine the arms of their men, and pay attention that the arms are cleaned and put in good order by roll call, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when Gen. Bloomfield proposes to inspect the arms and clothing of the brigade.

JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD."

"Regimental Orders.

Camp at MacNeir's, Nov. 17th, 1794.

"The commanding officers of the 2d regiment have long beheld with regret the shameful and unsoldierly behavior of many of the men in their being so frequently intoxicated with liquor, as well as of persons retailing liquors to the troops of this regiment, and suttling among their respective companies in direct disobedience to right column orders of the 2d instant.

To prevent in future so shameful and unsoldierly a practice, they think proper to command that no person belonging to the troops shall sell or otherwise dispose of any whiskey or other spirituous liquors to any of the soldiers belonging to the regiment on any pretence whatsoever, and the soldiers of this regiment are strictly forbidden to drink to a state of intoxication, which every republican soldier must detest and hate, and the commanding officers of companies are particularly requested to exert themselves that a strict obedience to these orders are observed, and to confine every person offending in the above orders."

Pittsburg, Head Quarters, Nov. 17th, 1794.

"The complete fulfilment of every object depending on the effort of the army makes it the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to take measures for the immediate return of his faithful fellow-soldiers to their respective homes—in executing which no delay will be admitted, but that which results from the consultation of their comfort.

On Tuesday, at the hour of eight A. M., the Pennsylvania cavalry will be ready to accompany his Excellency, Governor Mifflin, whose official duties render his presence necessary at the seat of government.

On the next day the first division of the right column under the orders of Major Gen. Arven will commence their march to Bedford on the route commonly called the old Pennsylvania road.

On the following day, at the same hour, the New Jersey line will move under the command of his Excellency, Governor Howell, who will be pleased to pursue from Bedford such routes as he may find most convenient.

well supplied but very dear. There is a new fort erected containing an acre of ground, a stockade fort with three block houses, an arsenal of brick, &c., with barracks with 30 rooms. Back of the town there is a high hill overlooking the town, affording a beautiful summer evening walk; the river is beautiful, and at Fort Pitt forms the Ohio river. The flat bottom boats built on the Monongahela are 12 feet wide and about 40 feet in length, with a cover on some part, calculated to move family and stock down the Ohio.*

Saturday, November 22d.—Marched from MacNeir's after raising two companies of infantry and one artillery, to Helmens and encamped. Being officer of the day, put the troops in motion at 3 o'clock and passed Turtle Creek in good season, found a hill almost impassable, and with Col. Crane and the rear guard spent the day and part of the evening in the most fatiguing manner in the mud helping out the teams, after which went to camp and was almost perished with the cold; remained at Helmens until Monday morning.

Monday, November 24th.—Marched from Helmens at sunrise to Greensburgh, the county of Westmoreland settled seven years ago, and now containing 200 houses, some elegantly built, the situation agreeable, but the streets muddy, like all the rest of the towns in this country.

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On the subsequent day, at the same hour, the residue of the Pennsylvania line now on this ground will march under the command of Brig. Gen. Chambers, taking the route heretofore mentioned, and making the same stays as shall have been made by the leading division.

Major General Frelinghuysen with the light corps of the right wing will follow the next day, and pursue the same route.

Brigadier Smith of the Maryland line will move to Union Town agreeably to orders heretofore communicated to him, and from thence to proceed on to Braddock's road." * * * * * * * * *

BRIGADE ORDERS.

CAMP AT MACNEIR'S, Nov. 20th, 1794.

* "By orders from the Commander-in-Chief, confirmed by General Bloomfield, five men from each company may be furloughed, of such as have near connexions in this part of the country, or such as are unable to march, but their furloughs must not extend to a longer term of time than to join their regiments again at Bedford. The men furloughed must take with them their arms and clothing, in order to prevent the regiments from being embarrassed with heavy baggage. Officers need not apply for leave of absence, as none can be granted them. Gen. Bloomfield directs that his brigade will hold themselves in perfect readiness to march to-morrow, and he feels confident that they will move in an orderly and very regular manner, for which the Jersey Blues have generally distinguished themselves, and on marching in order the company officers are absolutely and particularly called on to attend. JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD."

[In the book containing the foregoing Journal is the following Song, composed by GOVERNOR HOWELL, of New Jersey, which our old citizens remember, as exceedingly popular at the time:]

Jersey Blues.

I.

To arms once more our hero cries,
Sedition lives and order dies,
To peace and ease then bid adieu,
And dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.
Dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue,
Jersey Blue, Jersey Blue,
And dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

II.

Since proud Ambition rears its head,
And murders rage, and discords spread,
To save from spoil the virtuous few,
Dash over the mountains, Jersey Blue.

III.

Rous'd at the call, with magic sound
The drums and trumpets circle round
As soon the corps their route pursue,—
So dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

IV.

Unstain'd with crimes, unus'd to fear,
In deep array our youths appear,
And fly to crush the rebel crew,
Or die in the mountains, Jersey Blue.

V.

Tho' tears bedew the maidens' cheeks,
And storms hang round the mountains bleak,
'Tis glory calls, to love adieu,
Then dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

VI.

Should foul misrule and party rage
With law and liberty engage,
Push home your steel, you'll soon review
Your native plains, brave Jersey Blue.
Jersey Blue, Jersey Blue,
And dash to the mountains, Jersey Blue.

EXTRACTS FROM A DIARY

BY MR. JACOB SPICER,

OF CAPE MAY COUNTY.

[*Continued from Page* 104.]

November 1*st*, 1775.—Attended at the Baptist meeting house according to previous notice, to confer with and receive the advice of my constituents upon the subject of the Governor's calling the Assembly, which it was expected would insist on great matters to be done for the defence of the country; but so trivial was this affair of importance, that only Messrs. James Whilldon, Jeremiah Hand, Thomas Leaming, John Leonard, and some few others to about the number of 8 or 10 in the whole attended, whereas but a short time before I happened to be riding by the Court House on a court day and saw a great number of people convened, by estimation not less than 200, which to all appearance nothing but idle curiosity or trifling speculation had congregated. Is it not astonishing that man, dignified by nature, should esteem himself at leisure to attend idle curiosity, trifling speculation, from the pitching of a bar, heaving of a stone, hopping, jumping, wrestling, dancing, drinking, though contrary to law, running a horse, or trifling conference, and at the same time not think himself obliged to attend to the defence of his country or their exemption from debt and bondage. Surely this is most surprising and hard to account for, if we consider man as a reasonable creature; but very easy to reconcile, if he is void of that superior and distinguishing principle. But this great indifference to my request has obliged me to think the next time I attend the public, it will remain with them to crave my attendance, as I have theirs heretofore without being regarded. Though I was zealous for their welfare, and fond of conducting myself according to their reasonable commands, as a faithful servant is ever disposed, and do, and shall be my firm resolution while I remain their servant.

JACOB SPICER.

About January, 1756.—Between the 12th of March and the last of December I spent 114 days in attending the house, (of Assembly) besides the time I spent as Commissioner, (with the Indians) so that one-half of my time has been devoted, including the time spent as Commissioner, to the public service for 9 or 10 months past.

July 16th, 1756.—Am informed that within two months past Henry Hand, Thomas Walker, James Reney, and Mercy Ross brought each of them into the lower precinct a hogshead of rum; Hand's and Walker's are expended, and it is supposed Reney and Ross have sold between them one hogshead, which at that rate is three hogsheads in two months, and consequently 18 in a year in the lower precinct, but as it has been harvest time and the consumption something greater than common—say upon a medium 12 hhds. in a year, or 1200 gallons, which at the retailing price, 3s. 6d. per gallon, is £210 per year in cash, a larger sum than ever I have received *in cash* for goods, both wet and dry, since I have traded in the said precinct, being now upwards of two years. So that it is not the dry goods but the rum that's our hurt, since the former are frequently bartered for the industry of the populace and sold for long credit, and the greater part of them *not the superfluities* but the actual necessaries of life.

August 15th, 1756.—Went to hear the trial between Jonathan Thompson plaintiff, and Clerks defendants, and the *Council* for Jonathan, Galloway, Moland and Read, and those for the Clerks, Murray, Smith and Kearny, who interrogated the evidences and read the title, &c. Murray opened the cause and produced the authorities on behalf of the defendants, after Galloway had done the like on the part of the plaintiff. Galloway insisting that the quintipartite line corroborated by the act of Assembly was the line which ought to be regarded, and not Keith's line—because the previous agreement for the ascertainment of that line, and the steps taken, were not conclusive, that it was done by a part of the parties and not the whole, and submitted to reference by only a part of that part, who even did not pursue the words of their power:—that a freehold could not pass by arbitrament, that the submitting parties could only be obliged to pay the obligation, and that the freehold would not pass thereby; hence he inferred that Keith's line was ineffectual, and the quintipartite line confirmed by the legislature and consequently conclusive, which left them land to the westward of it, and they held by a western right

—whereas the defendants were only seized of an eastern right, and being so seized could not oust the plaintiff.

Murray, on the opposite side, pleaded first that the deed was void through uncertainty, that the words of the description were not sufficient to support the plaintiff's title, that his survey was never recorded, and therefore declared void by the act of Assembly of 1719, that their survey by the same act was established, and that although the quintipartite line was ascertained by the same act, there were savings in it to secure those in possession of the lands thereto adjacent, so that the very law they had produced militated against the plaintiff and established the defendant in his possession, that it was a settled maxim that the British laws, passed before we had any law of the Legislature here, were extended, and being excellent in their nature, and the right of the British subject, he could not be deprived thereof, but brought 'em over as his birth-right, that by an act passed in the 32 of H. 8, 60 years possession was a bar to claim, that the plaintiff did not come within the savings of that act, because it declared that all persons at that time beyond sea, in a state of minority, or under coverture, &c., and did not regard persons claiming after that act; that if there could be any dispute about the extension of that act, yet the legislature here had removed all doubt by declaring that it should be in force, and by it the plaintiff was barred from bringing his action, which he esteemed very reasonable, suggesting that titles would be very precarious and uncertain, if a long possession was not favored, and produced an authority to evince that long possession carried a violent presumption of right, and that violent presumption in many cases was evidence, and that this position was grounded upon law—though I don't remember he produced any authority in support of violent presumptions being evidence, though it was not so immediately objected against by those in opposition. Then Smith summed up the whole with brevity, confining it to a more narrow and concise compass, not advancing any new matter of law, expatiated upon the former points, improved the matter of evidence and fact, addressing himself to the judgment and passions of the jury, and treating the subject with sundry strokes of rhetoric and oratory, demonstrating himself to be the most completest orator, and exceeding any man I ever heard speak at a bar in point of eloquence. How *precarious a man's right*, when so accomplished a man undertakes to overthrow it. Then Galloway spoke to the matter, urging again the validity of the quintipartite line and confirmation thereof, urging that those who had not the

certificate in their hands did not come within the meaning of the act, that it was impossible for a man to record a survey that was not in his possession, or to conform to the regulations of an act not in being, that the law did not require impossibilities, that the statute of II. 8, did not affect them, because it only related to lands in the right of an ancestor of which a man is not possessed, but that the plaintiff was in possession by the act of the legislature for transferring the uses of land without solemn livery of seizen, that the deed by this act was sufficient to transfer the possession without an actual entry, that suppose the statute of II. 8, was extended, they were not barred because within the limitation, having had an actual entry within 60 years, that the act, whatever had been suggested, was not extended until extended by the law of the Legislature here, who were undoubtedly convinced that the act of II. 8, was not extended, or they would have extended it, and that the extension was within 20 or 30 years, and consequently that they could not be barred, being within time, had they not otherwise been in possession by the act for establishing solemn livery of seizen, but as they were, the objection fell to the ground, that by the same authority he could produce an instance that declared a right might sleep, but could never die, that it might be trodden down, but never trodden under foot, and read the instance, and insisted upon the injustice of a man's right being overthrown upon account of another's having entered thereon, and enjoying the benefit thereof, and expatiating upon the subject he submitted to the jury. Then Moland rose, and as the subject was greatly exhausted no fresh matter could well be urged, and therefore it only remained for him to improve and inculcate the doctrine his contemporary had been laboring to establish, and this he seemed principally to confine himself unto, and as so much had been said before he did not dwell long upon the subject, but submitted to the jury. Then the judge summed up the matters of law and of fact, submitting the latter to the jury, who he said were judges thereof, and I was under expectation that they would find for the defendants, but the reasons I omit.

August 16*th.*—Hear that the jury have found for the defendants.

We, the subscribers, do promise to pay the Rev. John Brainard, the present missionary of the said Society amongst the Indians at Cranberry, or to his order, the sums respectively affixed to our names, for the purchase of the said lands, to be vested in

the said Society, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, provided there be obtained by subscription or otherwise within two years from the date hereof, a sum amounting to the consideration money to be paid for the said land.

New York, Dec. the 23d, 1756.

N. B. The consideration money is £880 proc.

(Subscribers,)	Charles Read, - - -	£2 14s.
	Jacob Spicer, - - - -	2
	Joseph Yard, - - - -	1 17
	Robert Ogden, - - -	3
	Stephen Crane, - - - -	1 10

John Schuyler sells cedar tops to the bakers cut into cord wood for 18s. per cord, and has sent for a great deal in New York, gives 18d. for cutting, and the cutter finds his own diet.

By agreement, public meetings in future to be held at the Baptist meeting house.

Household expenses for the year 1758, commencing the 1st day of January and ending the last day of December succeeding:—taken to myself for the above purpose, out of the shop at home and below, (account of foreign imports only,) viz.

Yds.			*£.*	*s.*	*d.*
8¾ 1-8	Princes linen, at bartering price,	-	0	14	2¾
47¼	Gartia, "	- -	6	3	6
38¾ 1-8	Holland, "	- -	8	14	3½
4 1 8 1-16	Cambrick, "	- -	1	19	2
86¾	Checks, "	- -	8	5	8¼
77½	Ozenburys, "	- -	6	4	8¾
7½	Brown roll, "	- -		7	6¾
270¾ 1-8 1-16	of various kinds of linen, cost,	- -	32	9	2
	5½ lbs. tea, 8s. - - - - -	-	2	4	0
	Woolens, dye stuffs, spicery, and dry goods,	-	27	7	10¼
			62	1	0¼
	To which add for wets—				
	52 gallons of rum; 4s. - - - -	-	10	8	
	30 do. molasses, 3s - - - -	-	4	10	
	150 lbs. sugar, 7s. - - - - -	-	4	1	3
	10 gallons wine, 8s. - - - -	-	4		
	2 barrels cider, - - - - -	-	1	4	
	Whole expense in foreign imports,	-	86	4	3¾

Equal to £7 3s. 8½ to each individual in my family.

But perhaps the populace in general may not live at a proportionate expense with my family. I'll only suppose their foreign consumption at £4 to one individual, as the county consisted of 1100 in 1746, since which it has increased, then the consumption of foreign produce and manufactures in this county upon that estimate and supposition will stand at £4,400 annually, near one-half of which will be linens, and it may be observed I have not included my salt articles in the above estimate.

(County Dr.)	
Annual consumption of the county, - - -	£4,400
To which add for public taxes, - - -	160
Presbyterian minister, - - -	60
Baptist do. - - -	40
Education of Youth, - - -	90
Doctor for man and beast, - - -	100
	£4,850

(County Cr.)		
The stock article is by estimation about -	£1,200	
There is at least 10 boats belonging to the county which carry oysters, and admit they make three trips fall and three trips spring, each, and carry 100 bushels each trip, that makes 6000 bushels, which at 2s. per bushel makes - - -	600	
Fourteen pilots, at £30 per annum, - -	420	
Mitten article for the present year, - -	500	
Cedar posts, - - - - - -	300	
White cedar lumber, - - - - -	500	
Odd boards, - - - - - -	200	
For pork and gammon, - - - - -	200	
Deer skin and venison hams, - -	120	
Furs and feathers, - - - - - -	100	
Hides and tallow, - - - - -	120	
Flax seed, neats' tongues, beeswax, and myrtle do.	80	
Tar, - - - - - - - - -	60	
Coals, - - - - - - - - -	30	
Total Exports. - - -		£4,430
		£420

Which leaves £120 to be paid by some uncertain fund, or left as a debt.

February 2d, 1762.—Weighed my old sow, she weighed 220½

lbs., and my stunted pig, about six months old, weighed 89½. She eat up almost all my crop of corn!

[After a long calculation of what it cost him to feed and fatten 8 hogs he comes to the following conclusion.]

So that the value of the hogs was totally sunk by feeding them, particularly when corn is worth 3s. per bushel, and pork 30s. per 100 lbs. The common governing rate when they sell hogs here alive is 2s. per pound poor, and when well filled with swill will weigh prodigiously.

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